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# BROUGHTON'S MONTHLY PLANET READER AND ASTROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Vol. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1, 1861.

No. 2.

## THE PLANET HERSCHEL

IN THE

### SIGN GEMINI.

In the January Number of the Planet Reader, we stated that the sign Gemini rules the United States, and that when the planet Herschel entered that sign in 1775, the American Revolution broke out, and when Herschel got nine degrees in Gemini, the Americans declared their Independence, and when Herschel got out of that Sign and entered into Cancer in 1782, overtures for peace were made by the British Government which were accepted, and both nations desisted from hostile measures. And we went on to show that when Herschel entered Gemini again in 1859, that the present difficulties commenced by the Harper's Ferry affair breaking out, and when Herschel got to NINE DEGREES in that sign, South Carolina, declared her Independence, and since our last issue there have other three of the Southern States followed the same course.

As it is said by Astrologers that when the Planet Herschel transits over any particular place in a Nativity, such as over the tenth house, or over the Sun's place, &c., it produces remarkable changes and unsettledness for that person; and likewise when it is traveling through any sign which rules any particular nation or country, it produces very remarkable changes and unsettledness in that nation or country. It perhaps will not be uninteresting to the reader, and to the student of Astrology, to refer back to the time when Herschel entered Gemini previous to 1775, which was in the year 1691, to see whether it produced any remarkable effects in this country at that time or not, and to avoid any unfairness or equivocation, we will let history speak for itself.

"In the mean time, a new charter had been granted to Massachusetts, which added Plymouth, Maine, and Nova Scotia, to her territory.

"The king, to render the new charter more acceptable, appointed Sir William Phipps, a native of the province, governor, and in 1692, he arrived at Boston. The new government went into operation without any opposition from the inhabitants; and almost the first act of Sir William Phipps and his council, was the institution of a court to try the unfortunate victims of popular delusion, accused of witchcraft, at Salem.

"In February, 1692, a daughter and a niece of Mr. Paris, the minister of Salem, were afflicted with disorders affecting their bodies in the most singular manner. The physicians, unable to account for their contortions, pronounced them bewitched; and the children, hearing of this, declared that an Indian woman, who lived in the house, was the cause of their torments. Mr. Paris concurred with the physicians. Several private fasts were kept at his house, and the gloom was increased by a solemn fast throughout the colony.

"The Indian woman confessed herself guilty. The children were visited, noticed and pitied. This encouraged them to persevere, and other children, either from sympathy or the desire of similar attentions, exhibited similar contortions. A distracted old woman, and one who had been a long time confined to her bed, were added to the list of the accused; and, in the progress of the infatuation, women of mature age united with the children in their accusations.

"The accused were multiplied in proportion to the accusers. Children accused their parents, and parents their children. A word from those who were supposed to be afflicted, occasioned the arrest of the devoted victim; and so firmly convinced were the magistrates, that the prince of darkness was in the midst of them, using human instruments to accomplish his purposes, that the slightest testimony was deemed sufficient to justify a commitment for trial.

"The court, especially instituted for this purpose, held a session in June, and afterwards several others by adjournment. Many were tried, and received sentence of death. A few pleaded guilty. Several were convicted upon testimony, which, at other times, would not have induced suspicion of an ordinary crime, and some upon testimony retracted after conviction. Nineteen were executed, and many yet remained to be tried.

"At this stage of the proceedings, the legislature established, by law, a permanent court, by which the other was superseded, and fixed a distant day for its first session at Salem. In the mean time, the accusations multiplied, and additional jails were required to hold the accused. The impos-

ters, hardened by impunity and success, ascended from decrepid old women, to respectable characters, and at length, in their ravings, named ministers of the gospel, and even the wife of the governor.

"The community were thrown into consternation. Each felt alarm for himself, his family, and friends. The shock roused them to reflection. They considered more closely the character of the accusers; the nature of the alleged crime; the testimony, often contradictory and never explicit; and more than all these, the high standing of some who were implicated; and began to doubt whether they had not been too credulous and precipitate.

"At the next term, the grand jury found indictments against fifty; but, on trial, all were acquitted except three, and them the governor reprimanded. He also directed that all who were in prison should be set at liberty. A belief, however, of the truth of the charges, still lingered among the people, and prevented any prosecution of the imposters. That all were impostors, cannot be believed. Many must have acted under the influence of a disordered imagination, which the attendant circumstances were well calculated to produce.

"Besides establishing courts of justice, the legislature, at its first session under the new charter, passed a law which indicates the same independent spirit that afterwards resisted the usurpations of the British parliament. It provided that no tax should be imposed upon any of his majesty's subjects, or their estates, in the province, but by the act and consent of the governor, council, and representatives of the people, in general court assembled. It is almost superfluous to say, that this law was disallowed by the king.

"The war with the French and the Indians, which began in 1690, was not yet terminated. For seven years were the frontier settlements harassed by the savages; and the English employed in expeditions against them. A history of these would consist only of repeated accounts of Indian cunning and barbarity, and of English enterprise and fortitude. *Peace between England and France, which took place in 1697,\* was soon followed by peace with the savages.†*"

For want of room we are compelled to break off here, but intend taking this subject up again in our next issue, and endeavor to prove that the planets have some influence on Mundane affairs, and now that the planet Herschel is transitting through Gemini again, its influence is manifest, in the state of excitement in which the people of the United States are now in, and, although there are no poor old women that people call WITCHES living now to make laws to imprison and hang, yet Mr. Moore, at Harrisburg, is trying to play the

\* This year Herschel got out of Gemini, and entered Cancer.  
† Male's History of the United States.—Page 45.

same farce over again, by bringing forward a law to imprison and fine the fortune-tellers. However much the Legislature at Harrisburg may busy themselves in enacting laws to prosecute Astrology, at this time, it is one of the strongest proofs in favor of the influence of the planets that we have met with for a long time. But now when *civil war*, with all its horrors and dreadful calamities, is at our very doors, and the people are looking with intense interest to the Legislature to do something to avert it, it brings to mind an affair that took place in the House at Harrisburg, some years ago, when one of the members was trying to bring forward a law to put down fortune-telling, one very sensible man got up and asked the question, *have we nothing else to do when we come here, but to make laws to stop a young girl from going to an old woman to have her fortune told?*

## THE FATE OF THE NATION

For February, 1861.

The Lunation from which we make our predictions for February, took place on the 26th of January, at 5 minutes after 12 o'clock at noon, when 26 degrees of Taurus was ascending, and the 6th degree of Aquarius was culminating. Venus is Lady of the scheme, and Herschel is in the first house, in square to Saturn in the fourth. These are significations of an evil nature. We do not look for any settlement of the present difficulties between the slaveholding and free states, but rather the square aspect of Saturn and Herschel will cause the breach to grow wider, and we are afraid that some fatal blow will be struck by the seceding States, or by the general Government, before February comes in. The members of Congress and the Senate are at their wits end, and the public are growing dissatisfied with their rulers. The stationary position of Herschel in Gemini about the middle of the month, portends something very doleful for the United States, and we look for some particular change in the government or in their proceedings about that time. Trade and commerce still keeps dull, and poverty, want, and sickness are too prevalent among the lower classes, and we look for heavy fail-

ures among the manufacturers and business people.

About the 6th and 14th days, some remarkable aspects will take place, and I fear there will be much destruction of life and property, round our coasts near these days.

*News* from England arrives of a doleful nature, business is dull, and provisions high, and there will be many large meetings, and perhaps riots will afflict that country. Mars entering into Taurus about the 18th day, will cause much excitement and perhaps riots in Ireland.

Jupiter in the sign Leo, will preserve peace in France and Italy, for some weeks to come, yet we look for another war on the continent before long.

All those persons born about the 28th of February, May, August and November, in any year, will feel the evil effects of Saturn and Herschel in evil aspect to their sun's place; let these persons take care of their health; and money, and business affairs, for the next three months to come, and not make any removals, or changes in business, as it will be an unfortunate time for them.

(Continued from page 3, No. 1, Vol. 2.)

## THE LOST FACULTY, Or, the Sixth Sense.

"It is as I expected," said Lady Beresford, "he is dead!"

Sir Marcus opened the letter. It was from Lord Tyroue's steward, and it contained the melancholy intelligence of his master's death on the Tuesday preceding, at the very hour Lady Beresford had specified. Sir Marcus entreated her to compose her spirits, and to endeavor, as much as possible, not to make herself unhappy. She assured him she felt much easier in her mind than she did for some time past, and added:

"I can communicate to you intelligence which I know will prove welcome. I can assure you beyond the possibility of a doubt that I am soon to have a son."

Sir Marcus received the intelligence with that pleasure that might be expected, and expressed in the strongest terms the felicity he should experience from such an event, which he had so long ardently desired.

After a period of some months, Lady Beresford was delivered of a son. She had before been the mother of two daughters only. Sir Marcus survived the birth of his son little more than four years. After his decease, his lady went out little from home. She visited no family but that of a clergyman, who resided in the same village, with whom she frequently passed a few hours; the rest of her time was entirely spent in solitude, and she appeared forever determined to banish all other society. The clergyman's family consisted of himself, his wife and one son, who, at Sir Marcus's death, was quite a youth. To this son, however, she was afterwards married, in the space of a few years; and the manifest imprudence of such a connection, so unequal in every respect, was but too well deprecated by all her friends.

The event justified the expectation of every one. Lady Beresford was treated by her young husband with neglect and cruelty, and the whole of his conduct evinced him to be the most abandoned libertine, utterly destitute of every principle of virtue and humanity. To this, her second husband, Lady Beresford bore two daughters. Afterwards, such was the profligacy of his conduct, that she insisted on a separation. They parted for several years; when, so great was the contrition he expressed for his former ill conduct, that won over by his supplications and promises, she was induced to pardon and once more reside with him; and was, after some time, made the mother of a son.

A month after that occurrence, being the anniversary of her birthday, she sent for Lady —, of whose friendship she had long been possessed, and a few other friends, to request them to spend the day with her. About noon, the clergyman by whom she had been baptised, and with whom she had all her life maintained an intimacy, came into the room to inquire after her health. She told him she felt perfectly well, and requested him to spend the day with her, it being her birthday—"for," said she, "I am forty-eight this day."

"No, my Lady," said the clergyman, "you are mistaken. Your mother and myself have had many disputes concerning your age, and I have at length discovered I am right. Happening to go last week

to the parish you were born in, I was resolved to put an end to my doubts, by searching the register; and I found that you are forty-seven this day."

"You have signed my death warrant," said she, "and I have not much longer to live; I must, therefore, entreat you to leave immediately, as I have something of importance to settle before I die."

When the clergyman had left Lady Beresford, she sent to forbid the company coming; and at the same time to request Lady — and her eldest son, of whom Sir Marcus Beresford was father, and who was then about twelve years old, to come to her apartment. Immediately upon their arrival, having ordered her attendants to quit the room, "I have something to communicate to you, before I die," said she, "an event which is not far distant. You, my lady, are no stranger to the friendship which subsisted between Lord Tyrone and myself. We were educated under the same roof, in the same principles—those of Deism. When the friends into whose hands we afterwards fell endeavored to persuade us to embrace the revealed religion, their arguments, though insufficient to convince us, were powerful enough to shake our faith, and to leave us wavering between the two opinions. In this state of perplexing doubt and uncertainty, we made a solemn promise to each other, that whichever should happen to die first, would, if permitted by the Almighty, appear to the other, to declare which religion was most acceptable to Him. Accordingly, one night, when Sir Marcus and myself were in bed, I awoke, and discovered Lord Tyrone sitting by my bedside. I screamed out, and endeavored to awaken Sir Marcus, but in vain.

"For Heaven's sake, Lord Tyrone," said I, by what means, or for what purpose, came you here at this time of night?"

"Have you forgot your promise?" said he. "I died last Tuesday, at four o'clock, and have been permitted by the Supreme Being to appear to you, to assure you that the revealed religion is true, and the only religion by which you can be saved. I am further suffered to inform you that you are now with child of a son, who, it is decreed, shall marry my daughter. Not many years after his birth Sir Marcus will die, and you

will marry again, and to a man by whose ill-treatment you will be rendered miserable. You will bring him two daughters, and afterwards a son; in child-bed of whom you will die, in the 47th year of your age."

"Just Heaven!" exclaimed I, "and cannot I prevent this?"

"Undoubtedly, you may," resumed he. "You have free agency, and may prevent it all by resisting every temptation to a second marriage. But your passions are strong; you know not their power; hitherto you have had no trial, nor am I permitted further to tell you. But if, after this warning, you persist in your infidelity, your lot in another world, will be miserable.

"May I ask," said I, "if you are happy?"

"Had I been otherwise," said he, "I should not be permitted to appear to you."

"I may thence infer that you are happy?" He smiled. "But how," said I, "when morning comes, shall I be convinced that your appearance thus to me has been real, and not the mere phantom of my own imaginations?"

"Will not the news of my death," said he, "be sufficient to convince you?"

"No," returned I, "I might have had such a dream, and that dream accidentally come to pass. I wish to have some stronger proof of its reality."

"You shall," said he, waving his hand. The bedcurtains, which were of common velvet, were instantly drawn through a large iron hoop, by which the tester of the bed, which was of an oval form, was suspended. "In that," said he, "you cannot be mistaken; no mortal could have performed this.

"True," said I, "but sleeping, we are often possessed of far greater power than awake. Though awake, I could not have done it; asleep I might. I shall still doubt."

"He then said, 'You have a pocket-book, on the leaves of which I will write; you know my handwriting?' 'I replied, 'Yes.' He wrote with a pencil on one side of the leaves. 'Still,' said I, 'in the morning I may doubt that, though awake I could not imitate your hand, asleep I might.'

"You are hard to believe," said he; "I must not touch you; it would injure you irreparably; it is not for spirit to touch mortal flesh."

"I do not regard a small blemish," said I.

"Hold out your hand."

"I did so, and he touched my wrist. His hand was as cold as marble. In a moment the sinews of my arm shrunk up, and every nerve withered.

"Now," said he, "whilst you live, let no mortal eye behold that wrist; to see it would be sacrilege." He stopped. I turned to him again, but he was gone!

[To be continued.]

1607  
1684  
1691

# BROUGHTON'S MONTHLY PLANET READER AND ASTROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Vol. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 1, 1861.

No. 3.

## The Planet Herschel in the Sign Gemini.

In a former number we stated that the Sign Gemini rules the United States, and each time that the planet Herschel has transited through that sign it has produced remarkable effects in this country. We have already noticed in the January and February numbers, the effects of Herschel when it entered Gemini in 1775, when the American Revolution broke out, and when Herschel got out of that sign in 1782, peace was soon after proclaimed. In our last number we noticed the effects of Herschel entering into Gemini in 1691, when the Salem Witch-craft cases attracted so much attention, and the war with the Indians, &c., which lasted until Herschel got out of Gemini, which took place in 1697, when peace was made with the Savages.

If space would allow, we might go on to trace the effects of all the other planets when transiting through the Sign Gemini and by that means prove that the planets do *and* have some influence on the prosperity or adversity of nations, and even on individual nativities. But we are afraid that it would be too tedious for the general reader to follow us, therefore we shall briefly trace the effects of the planet Herschel when it entered into the Sign Gemini previous to 1691, which was in the year 1607, and see whether it produced any remarkable effect in this country at that time or not, and as we do not wish to impose on the reader's credulity, we will let history speak for itself.

"Under the charter of the London Company, which alone succeeded, three small vessels, under the command of Captain Christopher Newport, sailed for the American coast in December, 1606, designing to land and form a settlement at Roanoke. Pursuing the old route by the Canaries and the West Indies, Newport did not arrive until April, 1607\*; when a storm fortunately carried him north of Roanoke into Chesapeake Bay.

"Sailing along the southern shore, he soon entered a noble river which he named James River and, after passing about fifty miles above the

mouth of the stream, through a delightful country, selected a place for a settlement, which was named *Jamestown*. Here was formed the first permanent settlement of the English in the New World.

"Soon after their arrival, Newport, and Smith, and twenty others, ascended the James River, and visited the native chieftain, or king, Powhatan, at his principal residence near the present site of Richmond. His subjects murmured at the intrusion of the strangers into the country; but Powhatan, disguising his jealousy and his fear, manifested a friendly disposition.

"The active spirit of Smith next prompted him to explore the surrounding country. After ascending the Chickahomony as far as he could advance in boats, with two Englishmen and two Indian guides he struck into the interior. The remainder of the party, disobeying his instructions, and wandering from the boat, were surprised by the Indians and put to death. Smith was pursued, the two Englishmen were killed, and he himself, after dispatching with his musket several of the most forward of his assailants, unfortunately sinking in a miry place, was forced to surrender.

"His calmness and self-possession here saved his life. Showing a pocket compass, he explained its wonderful properties, and, as he himself relates, "by the globe-like figure of that jewel he instructed them concerning the roundness of the earth, and how the sun did chase the night round about the earth continually." In admiration of his superior genius the Indians retained him as their prisoner.

"Regarding him as a being of superior order, but uncertain whether he should be cherished as a friend, or dreaded as an enemy, they observed towards him the utmost respect as they conducted him in triumph from one village to another, and, at length, brought him to the residence of Opechancanough, where, for the space of three days, their priests or sorcerers practiced incantations and ceremonies, in order to learn from the invisible world the character and designs of their prisoner.

"The decision of his fate was referred to Powhatan and his council, and to the village of that chieftain Smith was conducted, where he was received with great pomp and ceremony. Here it was decided that he should die. He was led forth to execution, and his head was laid upon a stone to receive the fatal blow, when Pocahontas, the young and favorite daughter of the king, rushed in between the victim and the uplifted arm of the executioner, and with tears and entreaties besought her father to save his life. The savage

\*The planet Herschel entered the Sign Gemini in that Spring



would be much more affection between him and his children, than between him and his wife, on account of the Moon being in good aspect to Jupiter, lord of the fifth house, or the house of children. In conclusion, I do not think that Gen. Scott will be able to take command of the U. S. Army again for some time, on account of his ill health, as the evil planet Saturn will be retrograding over his Sun's place until the latter part of July 1862, therefore, even if he lives over this next January 1862, (which is very doubtful now, as his health began to fail almost before the aspect began to operate.) His health will continue very weak during the whole of next year.

[Continued from Page 37, Vol. 2d.]

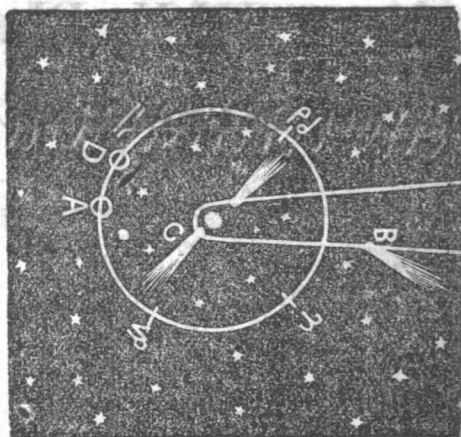
## COMETS.

Having concluded our remarks on Comets and Meteors portending great calamities and remarkable changes, we propose to wind up this essay with a few remarks on comets and meteors, when viewed on astronomical principles or according to the natural sciences.

Comets, whether viewed as ephemeral meteors, or as substantial bodies forming a part of the solar system, are objects of no ordinary interest.

When, with uninstructed gaze, we look upwards, to the clear sky of evening, and behold, among the multitudes of heavenly bodies, one, blazing with its train of light, and rushing onward towards the centre of our system, we insensibly shrink back as if in the presence of a supernatural being.

Comets are distinguished from the other heavenly bodies, by their appearance and motion. The appearance of the planets is globular or round, as shown at A in the cut, and their path or orbit round the sun is very near a circle as represented by the round ring in the engraving, and the motion of the planets is from West to East. For instance, suppose our earth or the planet Venus had to start from that point marked D in the cut, it would travel on to A, and pass B and so on round to C, until it arrived at D again, and that would be called a revolution of the planet Venus, or if it was our earth it would be called a year. But the comets have a variety of forms, and their orbits are elongated, or like a hoop very much flattened, as shown in the cut, and their motion is not confined to any particular part of the heavens.



A comet usually consists of three parts—the *Nucleus*, the *Envelope*, and the *Tail*. The *Nucleus* is what may be called the *body* or *head* of the comet, as seen at B in the cut. The *Envelope* is the nubulous or hairy covering that surrounds the nucleus. The *Tail* of a comet is an expansion or elongation of the envelope.

When a comet is coming towards our solar system, it usually travels in very near a straight line; Nucleus approaches first, and its tail follows behind. In the above cut, a comet is represented as appearing in sight at B, it travels on towards the sun in the centre, until it arrives at C, when it turns its tail away from the sun as shown in the cut, and whirls round that great Luminary and sometimes very near to the Sun's body, and travels off in very near a straight line, with its tail foremost, when it may not return again for hundreds or thousands of years, or perhaps it may never make our mother earth a second visit. With comets going away from the sun tail foremost, they may be said to *back out of our Solar system*. Some comets have been discovered to have regular orbits, and their time of returning have been predicted; for instance, *Halley's* comet returns every 76 years, and that of *Biell's* returns in 6½ years, and *Encke's* comet pays us a visit every 2½ years.

What regions these bodies visit, when they pass beyond the limits of our view; upon what errands they come, when they again revisit the central parts of our system; what is the difference between their physical constitution and that of the Sun and planets;

and what important ends they are destined to accomplish, in the economy of the universe, are inquiries which naturally arise in the mind, but which surpass the limited powers of the human understanding at present to determine.

[To be Continued.]



## FATE of the NATION.

FOR DECEMBER, 1861.

The New Moon from which we make our predictions for December, will take place on the 1st. of December, at 9h. 16m. p. m. When the 18th. degree of Leo will ascend, and the 2d. degree of Taurus will culminate. The planet Saturn and Jupiter is in the second house in trine to Venus in the sixth. Mars is in his own house in the fourth, and Mercury is in the fourth, applying to a good aspect to Jupiter, Saturn and Venus. The Sun is lord of the Scheme, and is on the cusp of the fifth house, applying to an opposition to Herschel in the eleventh. These are rather conflicting aspects, and under their influence, I do not look for any termination of this great Rebellion, but at the same time things will continue to look favorable for the general Government. The people begin to have more confidence in its ability to sustain itself, trade brightens up, and money begins to be more plentiful, but I am afraid that it will only last for a short time, as the opposition of the planet Herschel and the Sun, and the Sun applying to a square of Saturn and Jupiter will have a tendency to cause some particular sensation unfavorable for the Northern States before the new year opens.

I look for some treachery or treason being discovered against the general Government, connected with some person high in office, or some person that has had the confidence of the Administration. I do not anticipate any particular engagements by the land soldiers, except near Charleston, S. C., but the Navy will

generally be successful, and the Administration receives news that will be very encouraging.

News from abroad begin to be of a more exciting nature, there will be much discussion on American affairs in London and Paris, and I look for news of large meetings, and bread riots in different parts of England.

(Continued from page 36. Vol. 2.)

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in Virgo.

Any particular Building Town or Nation founded under the conjunction of the two superior Planets — Saturn and Jupiter in any particular sign of the Zodiac; and if the conjunction takes place in common signs, the Buildings, Towns or Nations, are generally never of much importance, but if the conjunction takes place in Cardinal or Tropical signs, those Buildings, &c., founded under such a conjunction, generally rise to the highest importance; likewise the transits and aspects of these planets to the place where the conjunction occurred, generally produces some remarkable changes to those Buildings, &c. And if it be a good aspect or transit that takes place near to where the conjunction occurred, then those remarkable changes are favorable to those Buildings, Towns or Nations; but if evil, then those Buildings, &c., suffer according to the nature of such aspects or transits. For instance, the last conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter which took place in the sign Capricorn, previous to, that one of 1842, occurred in the year 1199, under which phenomenon St. Stephens's chapel was built in London, England. This structure founded under a conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in the sign Capricorn, and it being a Cardinal and Troical sign caused that building to become a place of the highest importance in the Government and Legislation of that Nation, as it was afterwards changed from St. Stephens chapel to the *British House of Commons*. In the year 1834, that ancient building was greatly demolished by Fire, under the influence of the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, in the *fiery* sign Aries, and during the transit of the evil planet Saturn to the square (an evil aspect) of that conjunction, and the opposition (another evil aspect) of the *fiery* planet Mars, to the place of the conjunction under which that building was founded, and the Moon was in opposition to the Sun, on the 16th of October; the night on which the building took fire. This building being founded when the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter took place in the sign Capricorn, which, as I have already said is a Cardinal and Tropical sign, it became of the highest importance in the Nation, and the destruction of that edifice

under the violent influence of the celestial orbs by evil aspects, in signs of the same description, in square or opposition to those points, generally bring those identical edifices to dilapidation.

Since the last conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in Capricorn, the old British House of Commons, has ceased to be the Senator's House, and of course it will be now a place of no particular importance; and the new British House of Commons founded under this last conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in Capricorn, will continue a building of the highest importance to that Nation for the same space of time, or a period of 736 years; if in the mean time no particular evil aspect or transit takes place afflicting that degree in the sign Capricorn, where the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in 1842 occurred.

The conjunction of these superior orbs produce very remarkable effects on individuals, when the conjunction happens in important places in those persons Nativities. Thus Charles the 1<sup>st</sup> of England, had his Mars at birth, on the place of the previous conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, and in square to the Moon, and when the Sun came by direction to those points where the conjunction occurred, it not only cost him his life, but also embroiled his government, which even lasted from the time the conjunction took place until he was beheaded.

The conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter which occurred in 1802, took place in the radical degree of Mars in the Nativity of Napoleon Bonapart, I would ask the skeptic if he was not involved in one war after another up to the very time that he lost the battle of Waterloo, and was finally banished to the Island of St. Helena.

King James II. of England, had the conjunction of these superior planets on his ascendant. What effect had it on that unfortunate monarch?

The superiors, Jupiter and Saturn, met in May, 1702, and Mars in Capricorn, in Square of Quartile to them; they continued within 3 degrees of each other all the summer after, and all that time Mars in Square or Quartile to both of them.

Let the sceptic read the history of those times, and the lives of the above-mentioned individuals, and they will find some striking similarities in the fates of those children of misfortune; which coincidents can be incontrovertibly and accurately foreseen by the rules which will be laid down in the future numbers of the "Planet Reader."

I intend in the January No. to insert some of the predictions made by Astrologers in England, from the great conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, which took place in 1842, and likewise to notice the fulfilment of those predictions.

## Advertisement

To the Public and to Correspondents.

Persons are frequently writing to me to inquire my terms for calculating Nativities, Answering Questions; also, for a Regular Course of Lessons in every branch of Astrology.

The following are very reasonable.

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